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WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Eubitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Wash. News Exchage, 14th st., between Penn. ave. and F street. It looks now as if Mr. Cleveland

would have Congress on his hands this winter with a vengeance. Almost every Democratic member is whetting a knife

As the doctors seem to disagree in regard to liquor legislation, perhaps the wisest solution of the question would be no legislation at all. As matters stand it is a good subject for a Republican Legislature to let severely alone.

Armenian residents in this country are beginning to receive private letters from relatives and friends confirmatory of the published statements concerning Turkish atrocities. Civilized nations ought to unite in an effort to exact some reparation from Turkey.

The attempt to read Senator Don Cameron out of the Republican party by identifying him with an alleged new free-silver party will not succeed. Whatever his views in regard to silver may be, he is too good a Republican ever to desert that party.

Secretary Carlisle has written a letter to a Virginia Democrat, in which he takes strong ground against free-silver coinage and declares that in his opinion it is beyond the power of the United States to establish and maintain any permanent ratio between gold and silver under existing conditions, and that any attempt to do so would immediately drive out of circulation the coins of one or the other metal. He was not always so sound on the silver question

The Journal heartily concurs with the conclusion of Mayor Denny that the agitation in favor of elevated railroad tracks is untimely, and for the present at least unwise. The time may come when the benefits to be derived from such a change will outweigh the cost and the disadvantages, but it is far distant. Meanwhile, there is real need of additional viaduets at exposed crossings, and to this point the efforts of the city government should be steadily di-

Here's a man with up-to-date ideas: Rev. Mr. Bisbee, of Philadelphia, said in a sermon on Sunday that if Christ should come to that city and pick up a daily newspaper, "recognizing, as He must, that He was holding in His hand one of the greatest forces in the world, He would say that a city without a newspaper had left out a great moral factor." He, Bisbee, that is, added that "the press has pushed the pulpit and the lecture into a secondary place and now stands in the place of highest

Reuben F. Kolb, the defeated Populist candidate for Governor of Alabama, says in a published manifesto that "by the grace of God" he will take his seat on the 1st of December, while Governor Jones says that William C Oates has been duly elected and "by the grace of God" shall be installed in the office. From what the Journal knows of Alabama politics and election methods, it does not believe that the grace of God is a factor in the case, but i would be right well pleased to see th pending contest tried in an honest human court.

In view of the conflicting interests and controverted points between the city and the street-railroad company the Journal does not hesitate to say that if City Engineer, Brown has been accepting and using free passes from the company he has done an improper and indefensible thing. He is reported as saying that he used the passes only in city business. That does not make any difference. He is paid a salary as city engineer, and the charter does not contemplate free railroad passes as a perquisite. Public officials cannot be too careful about accepting favors from corporations which enjoy public fran-

Colonel Ingersoll is not so occupied with the mysteries of the next world but he finds time to keep in touch with the affairs of this. When asked the other day what policies he thought the Republican party ought to pursue, he

I think the Republican party must be true to the principles of protection, and must levy a tariff sufficient to keep Amercan markets for Americans, and protec the workingman and the manufacturer dly, it must maintain perfect money and it ought to do all it can to induce other great nations of the world to remo etize silver; but, in any event, the Re can party must kee; the money of Amercans equal to the money of any nation Thirdly, it must re-establish reciprocity and, fourthly, it must have the spirit an embition of growth, and when the peop of the Sandwich Islands or Cuba want be united to America we must have enough sense to let them come. In other words, and, in short, the Republican party must avoid all that the Democratic party has -and do as nearly the opposite as pos

Chamber of Commerce last night was notable for the absence of 'he Secretary of the Treasury. For many years the Sechetary, whether under Republican or Democratic administrations, has been which would cause severe criticism of a in the habit of attending these annual family newspaper if they appeared in ets, it being esteemed an honor

THE DAILY JOURNAL of the country and to address the mer- of unpleasant subjects and subjects public affairs. This year, for some reason or other, Secretary Carlisle declined to be present. He put his declination on the ground of pressure of public business, but there is a suspicion that the President may have had something to do with it.

OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM.

There are obvious reasons why it will soon be imperatively necessary to reconstruct our currency system. First, it is conceded by all intelligent financiers that the so-called greenbacks should be retired. It is no part of the duty nor a proper function of the government to issue paper currency. The true function of the government, as clearly indicated by the Constitution, is to coin money, namely, metallic money, and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, and when it goes beyond this it enters a field of illegitimate and dangerous experiment. The outstanding greenbacks are a disturbing factor in national finance, a continual source of danger to the public credit, and a constant encouragement to the advocates of paper inflation,

The national banks have for a long time furnished an almost ideal currency. It is uniform, national in character, stable, absolutely secure, and beyond any possibility of depreciation. But experience has shown that it is not elastic, and it is doubtful if any currency system based on a government deposit can be. Besides, the government bonds, on which it is based, are rapidly maturing, and will be retired before many years, and it will be necessary either to provide new security for the circulation or a new system.

It is claimed that what is known as the Baltimore plan, so called from having been discussed and approved by the recent American Bankers' Association at Baltimore, furnishes a good ground plan for a system that would embody all the advantages of the present one without any of its evils, and possess merits peculiar to itself. It is a modification of the national-bank system, its main features being as follows:

The provision requiring the deposit of to secure circulating notes hereafter ssued shall be repealed.
All the banks to issue circulating notes up to 50 per cent, of their paid capital, subect to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. a rear on the average circulation outstanding. Provision is made, too, for "emergency circulation" to the extent of one-quarter of the paid capital, subject to an additional

This tax of one-half of 1 per cent. to be said to the United States Treasurer; out of which he shall defray the expenses of the Controller of the Currency, and the expense of printing notes, etc. The banks to maintain with the treasury a redemption fund equal to 5 per cent f their average circulation. The system of redeeming notes to remain

Create a guarantee fund by each bank depositing 2 per cent. on the first year's circulation and one-half of 1 per cent. per year thereafter, until it reaches 5 per cent. f the total, the zotes of insolvent banks o be redeemed out of this guarantee fund. The government to have a prior lien upon he assets of each failed bank and upon th unt withdrawn from the guarantee fund to redeem its circulation. Circulation can be retired by a bank at any time by depositing lawful money equa-to the sum to be withdrawn.

The business of the bank being wound up, the United States Treasurer and Controller may pay over to the directors of a guidator the sum at the credit of a bank n the redemption fund, if satisfied that provision is made for paying notes and

This plan, it will be noticed, would do away with government bonds as a basis of circulation and authorize the issue of notes to the amount of 75 per cent. of the paid-in capital of the banks, to be guaranteed by the government, and the government to be secured by fund raised by taxation and by a first lien on all the assets of the banks. This would make the notes absolutely secure. Their volume would be ample, they would be uniform and stable in value, and possess all the merits of government currency, with the additional and very important one of elasticity. The volume of the currency would be sure to expand whenever expansion was needed, because it would be profitable and when the need and the profit ceased contraction would follow. It is claimed that such a currency, being strictly under the control of the banks, would be beyond the reach of political attack or agitation. As the whole subject is likely to come before Congress before long it is a suitable one for discussion.

SEEKING THE UNCLEAN.

Perhaps the great multitude of the inhabitants of the civilized world who go about their business every day without giving much heed to the sins of their neighbors and possibly too little to their own, are going blindly to everlasting destruction, but the thought will intrude into the unsanctified mind that far more peace and comfort are to be derived along the way from this method of procedure than from a perpetual hunting out and digging up of iniquities. Reform organizations are no doubt necessary, for if all that is said be true the devil is still going to and fro in the earth and walking up and down in it. Somebody must resist his encroachments, and hence professional reformers. They are useful beings -a very saving remnant it may be supposed-but the unregenerate souls alluded to cannot fail to feel for them a measure of sympathy. It cannot be assumed that they enjoy their work of unearthing depravity and then attacking it. There is that worthy and admirable body, the W. C. T. U., for instance. Who can think for a moment that the gentle ladies composing it experience aught but suffering when they delve into the depths of man's wickedness and drag it to the light? From his delinquencies, such as the tampering with intoxicants and others that cannot be hidden, the public turns away with the instinctive desire not to contemplate human weaknesses too closely. These women not only hold up the wretched victim of drink and drugs to the gaze of all the world, but they point out evil doings which a willingly blind public had overlooked or selfishly ignored. The W. C. T. U. ladies certainly cannot take pleasure in the investigations of social evils and the discovery that many of their fellow creatures are immoral and unclean; they cannot study slaughter-house methods or picture the sufferings of a vivisected animal, or the woes of fur-bearing seals without infinite distress of mind. It is true that they have every appearance of actually enjoying the investigations, and their reports seem to have The annual dinner of the New York | a zest that could only come from satisfaction in the discovery of each new I iniquity and an eagerness to set it be-

fore the public in all its enormity.

These reports are often of a character

its columns as original investigations

chants and financiers of New York on | tabooed in polite and perhaps self-indulgent society is, of course, disagreeable to the women engaged in it. This being the case, it must be said that they do their work thoroughly. It seems likely that no offense against actual conventional morality escapes the attention of these self-sacrificing ladies. In fact, their disclosures show the existence of a much greater variety of offenses than the ordinary short-sighted man, with a fairly good opinion of his fellow creatures, had ever dreamed of. And unless they are sure that the exposure of sin in all its ramifications is in the nature of a remedy, it seems half a pity that they should have directed their energies to bringing it all to light. Unless they are sure of this, too, it would seem better to have kept to their original work of fighting the liquor evil than to attempt to cover the sins of the world and scatter their forces to little

WHAT THE PLATFORM SAYS.

The platform adopted by the Republican State convention, which met on the 25th of April last, contained the fol-

We condemn the reckless and extravagant administration of the financial affairs of this State, whereby the people are sub-jected to unjust and unnecessary burdens of taxation, by an increased assessment of property and an increased rate of taxa-tion, and by a multiplication of offices to be supported by the taxpayers of the State.

We believe that the benevolent, educational and correctional institutions of the State should be placed under nonpartisan

We condemn the policy steadily pursued by the Democratic Legislatures of Indiana in so gerrymandering the State as to deny the people a fair representation of their views in the State Legislature and national Congress, thus imperiling the foundations of our institutions.

This is the present platform of the party in this State and the one on which every Republican member of the Legislature was elected. It constitutes the basis of a contract between them and the people, by which, in consideration of having been chosen to represent the people, they are bound to do certain things. The passages quoted are clearly stated, but they imply even more than they express. In a general sense they commit the Republican party to an earnest effort to reform whatever the Democratic party has done amiss and to improve upon whatever it has done well. Specifically they commit the party to a reduction of taxes, the abolition of all unnecessary offices and to severe retrenchment in every direction. They commit the party unequivocally to a change by which all the State institutions shall be placed under the control of non-partisan, or, to use a better term, bi-partisan boards, and

to a fair and honest apportionment. The Journal does not assume that any Republican member-elect of the Legislature has forgotten these declarations of the platform, or still less that any one has any intention of violating their letter or spirit, but it can do no harm to remind the members of the nature of the obligation that exists between them and the people.

KOLB'S PROCLAMATION.

No one knows, except those who the ballots, whether Oates, Democrat, or Kolb, Jeffersonian, ceived the larger number of votes deposited for Governor in Alabama last August. As a matter of fact, the ballots deposited by the voters have had nothing whatever to do with the result of the voting in that State for nearly twenty years. The election officials have been selected to count in the Democratic candidates, and they have frequently been so zealous in the discharge of their duty that they have made the Democratic majority so large as to expose the knavery of the system. Mr. Kolb proclaims that he was elected last August, though the Democratic counters declared for an unbroken Democratic line of succession by counting in Mr. Oates. Mr. Kolb asks his friends to go up to the State capital and with him demand the office of Governor. If he and his friends imagine that his demand will receive the least notice, they monopolize that opinion. Mr. Kolb will not be Gov-

And here the Journal may say that it has very little sympathy for Mr. Kolb and less faith in his recent professions of devotion to honest elections. For a dozen years he and his associates labored to nullify constitutional elections in Alabama. While he was yet a Democratic State officer, the most notorious violations of every principle of fair suffrage were perpetrated, and if he did not participate with those who stoned the franchise to death, he consented and held the garments of those who committed the crime. Moreover, if Mr. Kolb had been accorded the Governorship four years ago, when he demanded it of the Democratic party. he would not now pose as the eleventh-

hour champion of fair elections. Some day every State which has stricken down suffrage will be punished for that monstrous crime. Now South Carolina, the most notorious of the States which have established minority rule by ballot-box crimes, is receiving a terrible retribution and humiliation in the ascendency of Tilmanism. Alabama's punishment will come, and perhaps Kolb may be made the instrument to administer it, but he will not be until, like Tillman in South Carolina, he has seized the machinery and counted himself in.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania gives strong approval, in his annual report, to the new law providing for free text books. He regards it as the most important step of educational progress in twenty-five years, and says one of the immediate effects was a large increase in the attendance. Indiana should have such a

One would hardly think of connecting the profession of nursing with the tariff, yet a trained woman nurse writes that the hard times caused by the tariff agitation have caused a great difference in their earnings. She argues very reasonably that a trained nurse is in most instances a luxury, and that a person who is in need of nursing will not incur the expense of a trained nurse so long as the income of the family is reduced or limited, but will depend upon the attention of some other member of the family. The

When one considers the evil effects of a free-trade tariff he is apt only to think of how much the manufacturer will lose. It never occurs to the enemy of the wage earner, or if it does he shuts his eyes to the fact, that he is not only affecting the business of the manufacturer, but is reducing the wages of the employe, and thereby causing him to endure the privations and hardships which poverty alone can bring. As for those dependent upon the demands of the wage earner and who furnish the

into the question. So it is to-day with the effects of a free-trade tariff about us on all sides in heretofore protected industries, we can look still deeper and see hundreds of unemployed in the professions that are mis-named "unprotected," and whose only hope is in the prosperity that a protective tariff

This exposes a common free-trade fallacy that protection only benefits those engaged in protected industries. The independence of society is such that what hurts one class hurts all.

BUEBLES IN THE AIR.

Very Moving. "The Plunkville Bugle," said Mr. Barnes Former, "said that my 'Hamlet' was the most moving affair that ever struck the

"So I understand," said Miss Footlites. "I heard that you left the town on the lead run."

A Test. "Got your Thanksgiving turkey ye

Uncle Mose?" "I knows whar dey is one to be got, replied the old man, "But I is gwine out to try and git a 'possum fust. Ef de good Lawd he send dat 'possum my way, I'll know dat it ain't right fer me to hab

turkey." A Hitch Somewhere. "My Danny is a great whustler," sai

Mrs. Grogan. "He is thot," assented Mrs. Hogan. "Fot d'ye think? Th' mon thot he has been worrkin' for has give him a two years' vacation to go to whustlin' school But there is somethin' wrong about it sure, for divil a cint has he put up for the

A Martyr. "What is this I hear." said the Boss An-

archist; "what is this I hear, Brother Schwartzbrod, about you refusing a glass of beer yesterday?" "It is true," said the accused.

A low growl of rage and cries of "traitor arose from those bearded men. "It is true," continued Brother Schwartzbrod. "I only drink beer after 11 o'clock and on Sundays. I am consistent in my opposition to the law."

A great wave of feeling swept over the assembly and several of the bearded men wept as they recognized in him one who had attained a height of martyrdom to principle that it was useless for them to

The population race between Chicago and New York, and the anxiety of the latter city to take in adjacent cities and towns, has brought out the fact there are six other cities in the United States that exceed New York 'n area, viz.: Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul and San Francisco. The present area of Chicago is 160 square miles against forty for New York, but by the census of 1890 New York had a population of fifty-eight persons to the square mile against ten in Chicago. In view of these facts, the movement for Greater New York is not unreasonable. Greater London has an area of 690 square miles, while Greater New York would only have 318 square miles and its population would be considerably more lense, not greater, but more dense, than that of the present city of London. The population and area of Chicago compared with that of New York make the former seem like a straggling town. There are fifteen other cities in the country besides New York that surpass Chicago in density of population.

The proposed reorganization of the navy which will probably pass the next session of Congress, will do away with the Marine Corps. That is to say, no more enlistments are to be made, and as about 25 per cent. of the men in that branch of the service desert every year, there will be comparatively few marines left at the end of four or five years. Probably it is just as well that it should be abolished. Its original theory was that marines were required on board of vessels to keep the sailors in order and occasionany to perform land duty, but their duties have become so perfunctory that they can easily be dispensed with. It will be sad, however, to part with their gorgeous uniforms and with the music of the marine band.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal, commenting on the recent murder and suicide in that city, growing out of a corrupt agreement in politics, says:

George W. Whitworth's experience with rich office is a very common one. Very few of those to whom the really "fat" off ces fall quit them with more than they had when they went in, and many retire ruined in fortune and in habits, and unfitted for gular and steady employment of any nd. Habits of dissipation, of speculation, the necessity of being generous to polit ical supporters, the free use of money in elections, all help to waste a large income and to debauch and ruin the recipient. A great many ex-officeholders can testify

to the truth of this, and it would be well if all persons just entering on an officeholding career would lay it to heart.

Chicago physicians who have been investigating the cause of the gradual decline of their business, or, at least, their incomes, are disposed to attribute it partly to the increasing healthfulness of the city and partly to the increase in the provisions for free medical practice. It is estimated that the various institutions where free medical attendance is afforded treat, in the aggregate 100,000 persons annually, a majority of whom are able to pay at least modest fees, but who prefer to take free treatment which is just as good. If this large increase in free treatments is discouraging to individual physicians it is creditable to the profession.

One of the results of the Napoleonic re vival in literature in New York city is a "Napoleon tea" given by fashionable ladies. The decorations were of first empire effect, and the ladies in attendance wore the gowns of that period. Relics of the time and of Napoleonic association were exhibited, and visitors professed to be greatly entertained. At least it gave them something to think about, and perhaps taught them incidentally some facts in historyfor instance, who Napoleon was and what

The operations of "Goose" Eden and his fellow-harpies are a natural outgrowth of the corruption that has prevailed under the present County Commissioners' regime. Judge Stubbs owes it to the community to break up that nest of rascals. Their practices are as insulting to him as they are subversive of good morals.

A clerical critic of newspapers complains that "it is business for a paper to publish a six-column account of a \$10,000 embezzlement, and only six lines to a gift of charity." But may it not be that the papers remember that "charity vaunteth not itself" and so respect its scruples? Australia, which has set the pace on sev-

eral political and social reforms, has also invented a new word--stateswoman. Of course it is only a question of time when the word will become Americanized, to describe our female shapers of national A New York paper announces that the

publishers of a certain magazine have secured a new novel from Crockett, "for which they paid an astonishing price." But why not mention the price, so that the public can be astonished, too?

A writer in an exchange discourses learnedly on the "Women of Ushant." It is all in the nature of information, the world at large being better acquainted with the women of "you shall."

The accidental presence at the same time of ex-President Harrison and Governor Mc-Kinley in Cleveland, on Monday, gave the with the oldest commercial body and exposures of evil. All this handling | supply for his needs, they are not brought | special correspondents of that city a fine

theme for imaginative comment. General Harrison went to make an argument h) the United States Court and Governor McKinley was there on private business. No pol-

THE INDIANA PRESS.

The people of Indiana will expect of the new Republican Legislature some distinctively reform measures and no jobs.-Crawfordsville Journal. While expecting the passage of a reapportionment bill at the next session of the

Indiana Legislature the people are unutterably opposed to one that is not fair to Democrats and Republicans alike. The Reiblican party wants no advantage for its andidates. It wants them to stand before the voters on their merit as Republicans. Seymour Republican.

The Democratic organs are indisposed to take Hon. Jim Watson seriously even after his brilliant canvass and overwheiming defeat of the Honorable and Ancient Bill Holman, who made the same mistake during the campaign that the organs are now making. The great Objector thought that the nomination of Watson was a joke and continued to treat it as such until the voters gave a serious turn to his thoughts—

Party loyalty is an excellent virtue, but party devotion to the best interests of the State is of far more importance. There are evils in the conduct of our State government that call for immediate attention, the principal one relating to our benevolent and penal institutions. It is no advantage to a political party to have control of these places, and the farther they are removed from politics the better it will be, not only for the party, but for the taxpayers and the unfortunate classes who are cared for by the State.—Marion Chron-

The explosion which so completely wrecked the power house at Elwood, causing the life of a young man and costing a loss of property amounting to thousands of dollars, will prove a valuable argument in behalf of the stationary engineers who will ask the coming Legislature for a law requir-ing an examination and licensing of such engineers. The young man who had charge of the boilers and engine where the explo-sion occurred had had less than two months' experience and knew practically nothing about the business in which he was engaged.—Anderson Bulletin.

NOTES FROM THE HORSE SHOW.

Showing that It Was Not a Horse but a Dressmakers' Show.

Culled from New York Papers. Consuela is not a bad name for the youthful creature who looks like a thoroughbred filly and sits sedately by her mother's side every afternoon and evening since the show began. She is the youngest Vanderbilt in society, although properly speaking she has not yet been introduced.

The men managers ought to, and doubtless do, appreciate the feminine element on these occasions at its true worth. It has a commercial value. Said one stylish maid to another, in my hearing: "Going to the horse show, of course?" "Nup! Can't afford it. Tickets too high. Don't care much for horses, anyway. Now, if it was dogs!" "Horses?" sniffed her friend. "Neither do It's the women's clothes I want to see, and I'm going if it takes a month's car fare to get me in.

I always look to the horse show to reveal some indication of the coming season. whether it will be gay or quiet, but I must confess that this year's puzzles me. cannot make out, entirely to my own satisaction, where the elements of extraordinary gayety exist. There are no new rich people trying to get in; there are only two notable debutantes for whom large balls would, in due course, be given; in short, I fail to see the signs of much life in the sea-

The public interest centers in the ladies. t would be in affectation not to recognize that they are largely the horse show Why, then, should they be more averse to wearing numbers than the men who appreclate the distinction of carrying into the arena large black figures strapped on their backs and arms? So important is the socia aspect of the horse show that it does no seem a bold forecast that in time the box owners will make their entries of fair women for the different days as they now do for the horses. These can be and catalogued. The matron or maid unab to be present can be at the moment chalked up as "scratched." There might doubtles be appointed times for the different boxes to promenade, each person wearing their number. There is no question but that if the success of the horse show ever seems on the point of waning public interest may be renewed in this manner.

We can find lessons in the big horse show, not alone lessons in swelling necks and short legs and docked tails. We who go to see Cosmopolis leave that to the men who wear paddock coats and who don't mind coming a cropper. But there are pretty necks which hate bridles and mouths which letest bits as heartily as Rockingham and King Rufus do, but they wear velvet zar-inas and sweet smiles and sit in their stalls, and are called the society set who are just unconventional enough to be "piquant."

An unknown beauty, who wore a different frock every time she appeared, which was at least twice a day, was said by envious ones to be a cloak model in a downtown establishment. Whether this report had any foundation in fact we cannot say but it is certainly true that she wore her was not one whit embarrassed by stares and whispers of those whom passed and repassed on the promenade,

The eagerness of us all to be present as often as we may has enabled rapacious speculators, clustered like harples about the entrance of the garden, to sell us for five or seven or even ten dollars tickets that they bought for a third of their demands. It is we who goad dressmakers and tailors to the utmost in the weeks that precede the show; we who block Madison avenue and the adjacent streets with our cabs and broughams from mid-afternoon till nearly midnight; we who hasten from the garden for an hour or two in the afternoon, then to dress precipitately and o dine in a crowd, to push and be pushed n the thronged amphitheater for hours again in the evening, to sup and chat far into the night, and reck not of the cost (to head and pockets) until the morrow; and then to try to find comfort in the sense of social duty done as ob have called us. It is high time that some one who takes himself and life too seriously to be merely amused by the horse show should record his mpressions of its audiences, say under the prettily alliter-ative title, "Plutocracy on Parade."

It is like this: Being short-handed, the "Daily Bazoo" sends the assistant suicide reporter up to do "extra" on the horse show, and incidentally to jot down some 'society notes." Arrived at the scene the assistant suicide man asks a friend to point out the notable ladies present. His friend does so, and for future use the assistant suicide notes down some feature of each one's costume as aid to iden'ification, such as "Mrs. X, blue satin seeves." night he comes back to the fray and then the trouble begins. Mrs. X. who is a great swell, is not there, but Mrs. Z. who is a rank outsider, has turned up in the next box, arrayed in blue sleeves identical with those others, and accompanied by some low-born friends.

Forthwith the assistant suicide solemn reports to a paralyzed audience through the morrow's Bazoo that Mrs. X (the howling swell for whom, on account of the blue sleeves, he had mistaken the rank outsider Mrs. Z) had as her guest the utterly un-known and possibly not over respectable Mesdames Tom, Dick and Harry, whose names he had carefully procured. And all ecause the Bazoo put the assistant suicide man on as a society extra to the horse

This morning the great show is only a memory, but from that mental haze there stands forth pictures of lovely frocks that will live long after the names of equine prize winners have been entirely

The smart tandems go around, the band wails out the chorus of "Comrades," to which the youthful contingent murmur a soft accompaniment, the hour grows late, there is a yearning for sweet savors of dainty dishes in the consciousness of the multitude, and as the band wheels from the latest popular air into the consoling strains of "Believe me, if all those endear-ing young charms," the pretty women and the horses bid each other an affectionate regretful farewell until next Novem-

PROPOSALS RECEIVED BY CARLISLE ARE BEYOND EXPECTATIONS.

Aggregate of the Bids Likely to Be Far in Excess of the Fifty Mil-

lions Called For.

HOKE SMITH'S INGRATITUDE

GOT A FRIEND INTO TROUBLE AND THEN DESERTED HIM.

Helland and Belgium, It Is Said, Will Also Close Their Doors Against American Beef.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-The indications

are that the pres government loan of \$50,000,000 will not only prove a complete success, but that the aggregate of the bids will be far in excess of the amount of the bonds to be sold. As fast as received the bids are immediately placed unopened in the treasury vaults, so that it is impossible to know in advance of the general opening on next Saturday at noon the names of the bidders, the amounts bid for or the prices offered. The number of envelopes bearing the legend "proposals for the purchase of 5 per cent. bonds," which is being received at the treasury is far in excess of the number received for the February issue, and the number of requests for blank forms of bids is far beyond expectation. The amount of gold withdrawn to-day from the subtreasury at New York, in exchange for currency, presumably for the purpose of purchasing bonds, was \$1,600,000, of which \$900,000 was taken by the Central National Bank; \$300,000 by Watson Bros., and \$400,000 by the National Bank of the Republic on account of customers as follows: Mercantile Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Baltimore, \$125,000; National Revere Bank, of Boston, \$100,000; chants' National Bank, of Boston, \$100,000; Empire State Bank, of New York, \$25,000, and J. Pierrepont Edwards, \$50,000. The work of getting out the new issue is rapidly progressing. The bureau of engraving and printing is sending over an invoice of new prints each day and it is now expected that everything will be in readiness by next Monday noon, when the bids will have been

The cash balance in the treasury to-day was \$100,234,177; gold reserve, \$60,711,518.

Will Take the Entire Issue. NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- The Evening Post says that it was informed on trustworthy authority to-day that three trust companies-namely, the United States, the Union and the Farmers' Loan-and the banking houses of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Brown Brothers & Co. would practically subscribe for whole issue of the bonds at about 3 cent.; that is, at 116.103 from Nov. 1, with accrued interest. They would bid in-dividually and they had already secured ment of 20 per cent. on the acceptar bids. The banks, it was said, would find it to their advantage to provide the gold or the remaining installment

BASE INGRATITUDE. How Hoke Smith Treated a Georgia United States marshal. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Among the ap

pointments made by President Cleveland last week was that of Mr. John D. Harreld, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the Southern district of that State. There are interesting circumstances connected with that appiontment. Shortly after Mr. Smith's elevation to the Secretaryship of the Interior President Cleveland appointed Mr. Frank Leverett to be marshal for the Southern district of Georgia. Mr. Leverett had been an anti-Cleveland Democrat, but Mr. Smith had won him over, and the marshalship was an evidence of Mr. Cleveland's high regard. It will be remembered that during the last State campaign in Georgia Secretary Smith took active part in expounding sound administration doctrine to the people. He urged Mr. Leverett to assist him in the campaign, but Mr. Leverett had the fear of Attorney-general Olney before his eye, and did not care to defy Mr. Olney's express command that marshals should keep out of the campaign. however, Secretary Smith. Leverett that the

istration must be indorsed, and that its friends must show their devotion. Leverett at last yielded, and, leaving the marshal's office in the hands of his deputy and some clerks, entered upon the campaign with great vigor. That one of the features of that State election was a reduction of the normal majority by nearly fifty thousand was not Mr. Leverett's fault. He returned to his office to find that it had been sadly smanaged during his absence, and that in consequence complaint had been made to Attorney-general Olney, and that that official, indignant at Mr. Leverett's disnce to the order forbidding marshals to take the field, had sent an ins the office, whose report was certain to mean Mr. Leverett's removal. Under the circumstances, nothing was more natural than that Mr. Leverett should appeal to Secretary Smith, at whose request he had disobeyed Mr. Olney. He knew that by the courtesy prevailing between the officers of the Cabinet, a plea from Mr. Smith to Mr. Oleny for leniency, together with a frank avowal of all the circumstances, would save him from anything more serious than a sharp reprimand. Former associates of the anti-Cleveland, anti-Smith Democrac warned him that an appeal to Mr. Smith would be useless. But Mr. Leverett was unwilling to believe that Mr. Smith would not interpose to save him, when it would only require the asking, and when it was at his desire that the defiance of the Attorney-general's order had been committed. But Mr. Smith did decline. Attorney general Olney recommended Mr. Leverett's removal, and Mr. Smith did not say a word to save him. So last week Mr. John D Herrold was appointed to the office of mar-shal for the Southern district of Georgia made vacant by the removal of Frank

BOYCOTTING OUR BEEF. Holland and Belgium May Follow Germany's Example. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Officials of the

Agricultural Department say that the meat

and cattle exports from the United States to Denmark are insignificant in amount. and are inclined to believe that Germany has induced the Danish government to take the step as a method of making its exclusion of the American product more effective. Without some such arrangement American cattle or meats must find their way into the German empire by way of Denmark, particularly since the port of Copenhagen was recently made a free port entry, whence the cargoes of ships may tributed to other ports of the Baltic It is recalled that when Germany excludes American pork she induced the adjoining governments of Holland, Belgium and Denmark to follow her example by the threat that she would place an embargo on their swine to make sure that no American hogs came to her through the ports of her neigh-bors. Consequently it will be seen that the latest move of German inspiration, as it is assumed to be, is in accordance with her old policy, and the officials will not be surorised at the announcement, before many weeks, that Holland and Belgium, which are as closely allied to Germany as Den-mark, have followed her lead. Our trade in cattle and meat with Denould appear that the Danish government as been induced to issue its decree at the nstance of Germany, the con etween the latter country and the State epartment is likely to assume a very difrent tone from that in which it has been ducted. It is one thing for a nation to exclude our meats on sanitary grounds even if the case is badly sustained, but it is an entirely different matter for such nation to go out of its way to induce a third nation to join it in a boycott of American products. Probably it would be difficult to establish the fact that Denmark has been influenced to decree its prohibition

at the request of Germany, but should it be made clear a diplomatic issue of gravity would be raised between the United States

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Bellamy Storer's View of the strike

Commission's Recommendations. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Representative Bellamy Storer, of the commerce commission of the House, and one of the leaders in formulating legislation affecting railroads and commerce, says:

"The recommendations of the national strike commission cannot be embodied into law at the coming session, as the time is too short to take up such a great question. But a law on the general lines suggested by the commissi at an early day and railroad men will consult their own interests if they recognize and accept the inevitable. It will be no experiment for the federal government to give its protection to classes of employes. Already the national shipping laws protect the sailor. The latter cannot be hired and discharged at will, but must be hired for a definite time, usually a voyage, and the federal laws protect them in the execution of this contract. The government has been so careful to guard this class of employes that sailors have the extreme legal right of libeling a ship and tleing it up for non-

payment of wages. "It is rather singular, therefore, to hear surprise expressed at the suggestion that railroad and other interstate corporation employes should have the benefit of a na-tional law. The shipping laws have demon-strated their usefulness, and you never ear of a sailor being unjustly discharge There are no sailors' strikes. inalogy between vessel men and railroad men is so close that what proved to be good for one will undoubtedly be good for the other." Mr. Storer said be entirely feasible for the interstate commerce commission be given charge of the nat the national railroad laws, which will obviate the necessity of creating a new comm "The two great questions I am hopeful of seeing passed at the coming session," said Mr. Storer, "are the Nicaragua canal bill and the bill permitting railway pooling under certain limitations. There would be ittle done before Christmas holidays, and after that January and February will give no time for new legislation. But these measures are fully matured and are of vast commercial importance, so that they can readily be disposed of. There are no party considerations involved in either bill so that both sides can stand together in pass-

SPRAINED HIS GOUTY ANKLE.

ing two measures of such wide import

President Cleveland Unable to Attend Cabinet Meeting. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The regular Tuesday Cabinet meeting did not occur today, owing to the absence of President

Cleveland although all of the Cabinet officers in Washington came to the White House ready to attend. When returning to his home at Woodley last evening from a walk, the President trod on a small round stone, which rolled away, causing a sprain of one ankle. The sprain was slight, but because it was sustained by the foot which has been afflicted with gout it was so painful that walking was not easy. Therefore, he did not come into town. Mrs. Oleveland drove in and informed the members of the Cabinet that the President was getting along nicely, but that as walking was still painful, and there was no present need of his coming to the White House, he would not undertake the trip.

Montana Indians Good. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Montana Inlians are not among those termed half civilized even, yet the reports of the various agents in that State to the Commissioner of Indiana Affairs shows that they are making progress. It also appears that the army officers at these agencies are not afraid to do their duty, no matter what omplaints are made. The agricultural pursuits of these Indians depend largely upon rrigation. The government has recognized his, and money is now being expended for irrigation ditches, from which good results are expected. Meanwhile stock raising is the main pursuit of the Indians who do anything for themselves. It also appears rable attention is paid to edu cation, and the Montana Indian children are profiting by it. On most reservations it is reported that whisky is sold, causing nost of the trouble. Capt. L. W. Cook Third Infantry, in charge of the Blackfoot igency, has taken vigorous measures

cress the traffic. He broke up a small

village to do it, and says no liquor has been sold at this agency since October, 1893, Our Merchant Marine. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. - Eugene T. Chamberlain, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has made public his report, which shows that June 30, 1894, the documented nerchant marine of the United States comprised 23,586 vessels of 4,644,024 gross tons. The geographical distribution shows: Atlantic and gulf coast, 17,468 vessels, 2,712,944 gross tons; Pacific coast, 1,520 vessels, 456,-359 tons; Northern lakes, 3,341 vessels, 1,227,-101 tons; Western rivers, 1,257 vessels, 287,325 els, 71,573 tons. During the decade wooden sailing vessels have increased 50,000 tons each in New York, California and Mich The total tonnage of the great lakes has ncreased 500,000 tons during the decade, or nearly doubled. Iron and steel steam ton nage on the lakes has increased from 000 tons in 1885 to 260,000 tons in 1894. total tonnage of the Pacific coast has increased 35 per cent. during the decade. The tonnage of all descriptions of San Francisco port is 307,226; Cleveland, 234,734; Huron, Mich., 171,629; Detroit, 161,846; St. Louis,

122.746: Milwaukee, 93.76 To Expedite Pension Business. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-Commissioner Lochren, of the Pension Office, has issued n order destined to expedite business in the office. Previously the amount of time taken up in answering pension claimants and attorneys as to the status of certain cases has been too much. It has also been ecided not to furnish the claimant or attorney information a second time as to the status of a case. The circular issued tolay provides for a systematic manner of uch time or making it necessary to trace he particular case inquired after into every division where it is required to be con-sidered. It is claimed that the new order will result in largely expediting the adjudication of pension claims, as the Commis-sioner can be readily informed as to the progress of the work in the different di-

Patents Granted Indianians.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The following patents have been issued to residents of Indiana: Lewis F. Ambrose, Center Point, carpet fastener; Albert T. Bemis, Indianapolis, brick-drier car; John P. Brown, Walcott, frame for hay stacks; Pinkney A. Davis, Frankfort, butcher ring apparatus; John McCullough, Crawfordsville, strawstacker; Clement Neidig, Bourbon, folding umbrella: Marshall T. Reeves, assignor to Reeves & Co., Columbus, windlass; James assignor of one-half to E. L. Brown, Indianapolis, combined brush and scraper for cleaning boots or shoes; James

. Wood, Fort Wayne, armature core. General Notes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- News has been eceived here that Miss Mary Stevenson. idest daughter of the Vice President, is in a critical condition in Asheville, N. C., and that the members of the family have been

summoned to her bedside. Secretary Smith, Attorney-general Olney and Secretary Lamont to-day considered the question of the use of troops to suppress the marauders in the Indian Terriory. It is expected that the matter will be laid be ore the President before any deermination is reached

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, a member of he Senate finance committee, said to-day that he does not expect any financial legislation during the coming session of Con-gress. One of his Democratic colleagues The President has further respited until Dec. 21 next Thomas St. Clair, of Califoria, who was to be hanged next Friday for nurder. This is the second time that the man has been respited in order to allow the United States Supreme Court to pass

on the appeal in his case. Montreal to Have a World's Fair. MONTREAL, Nov. 20 .- Montreal is to have a world's fair. It is to be held from May 24 to Oct. 31, 1896, and already an arrangement has been myle between the Montreal Exhibition Company and a Lon-don syndicate to furnish the necessary unds. The prime mover in the affair is loseph H. Stiles, commissioner for Great Britain to the California international exposition. A company has been incorporated and the primary capital is half a mill

Woman Hugged by a Bear. GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 20 .- While pickng grapes on a country road near here, a big black bear suddenly appeared and at-tacked Miss Ann Wormbrough, hugging her so hard it broke three of her ribs and ter-ribly lacerated her body. Her injuries will likely prove fatal.